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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25TH, 1921.

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Shum Chuen " dep.														
Shanaghai " dep.														
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UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 24	No. 23	No. 22	No. 21	No. 20	No. 19	No. 18	No. 17	No. 16	No. 15	No. 14	No. 13	No. 12	No. 11
Shum Chuen " dep.														
Shanaghai " dep.														
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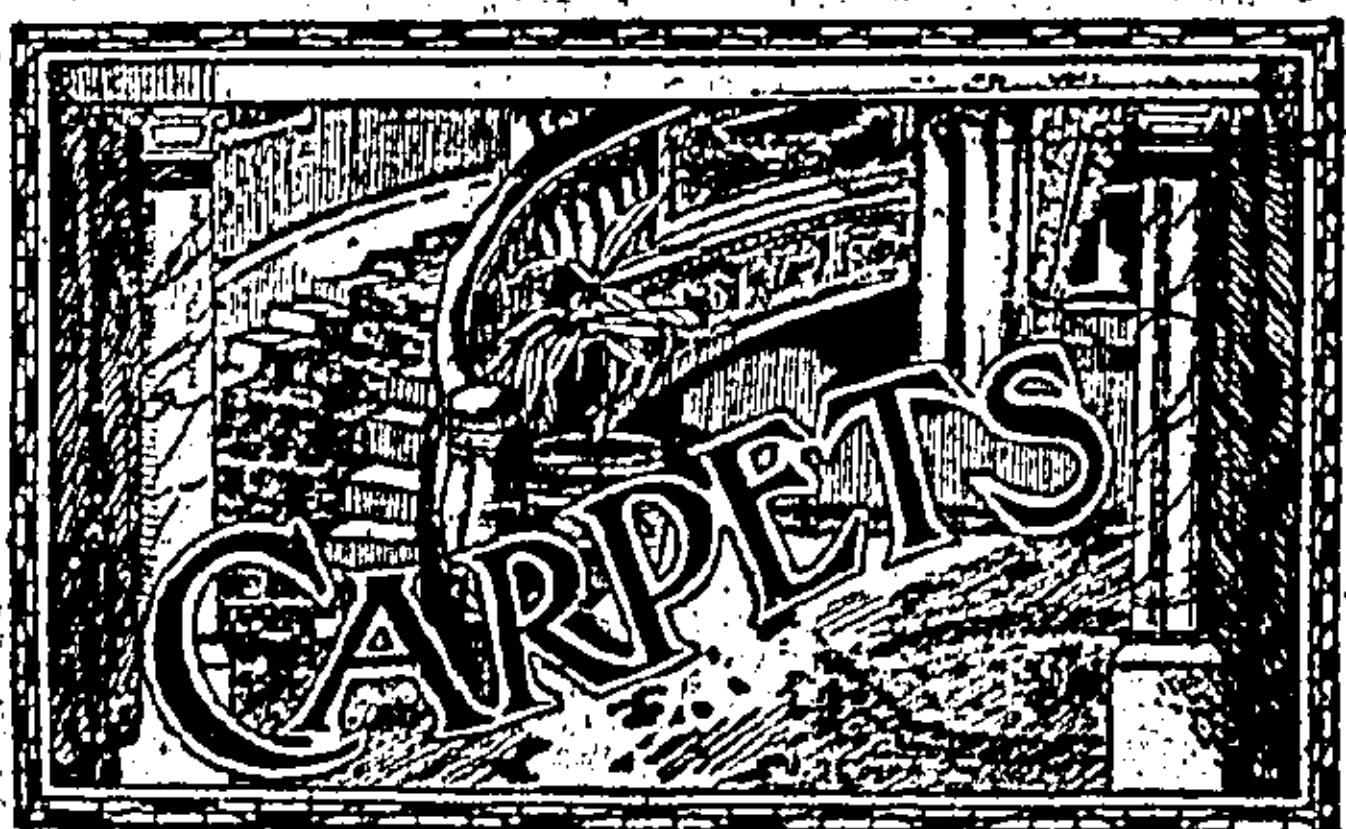
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CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN AMERICA.

SOME STARTLING FACTS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

Many kindly and humane citizens of the United States are disturbed by the condition of Ireland. From the accounts furnished by an enterprising Press, largely under Irish or anti-English influences, they assume that hardly any man can call his life his own in that unrestful island, and that almost everybody there goes in fear of assassination or outrage. It may console them, or perhaps depress them further, to reflect that any private individual, not actually a member of the armed forces of the nation, is much less likely to die by violence in Ireland than he is in the United States of America. Crimes of violence, in proportion to the population, are many times more numerous in the United States than they are in Ireland, or in England, France, Belgium, Sweden, Italy, or any other European country, except Russia. Add the proportion of undetected and unpunished crimes is greater still.

This is not a question of opinion; it is one of arithmetic. The facts and figures are tabulated and set forth by an American writer, Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, in a pamphlet lately published by the Century Company, of New York. The author is a recognised authority on American police systems, and has also carefully examined those of Europe, having had special facilities placed at his disposal by Scotland Yard and the corresponding departments in Paris, Rome, Copenhagen, Berlin, Vienna, and other capitals. He is a cautious, impartial investigator, and his statistics and deductions can be accepted with confidence. They are surprising, and even startling; for they reveal the prevalence of what one might without much exaggeration call a permanent orgy of crime in the chief centres of population in the United States, and they show that even in these post-war days our own criminal record is by comparison strangely favourable.

SURPRISING CONTRASTS.

If the figures were not drawn from unimpeachable official sources, they would seem incredible. They indicate a contrast which is simply amazing. Greater London in 1918 had nine premeditated murders. Chicago had 105. But the latter urban area contains only about one-third the population of the former. If Chicago were as large as London, it would have presumably 315 murders per annum. In other words, thirty-five Chicagoans end their lives by deliberate homicide for every one single Londoner who meets his death that way. In one year Chicago recorded twenty more murders than the whole of England and Wales, with a population fifteen times larger.

It may be thought that Chicago is exceptionally burdened with the criminal element. But it is no worse than other great American towns, and better than some. New York, in 1917 and 1918, yielded six times more homicides than London. Glasgow and Philadelphia are about the same size, but in three years Glasgow was the scene of only thirty-eight homicides, against the 281 provided by the "Quaker City." St. Louis is nearly as large as Liverpool, and has eight times as many murders. We think of Los Angeles as a delightful, busy pleasure resort, a city of palms, flowers, sunshine, and cinemas. It is all that. But while it fleets the time pleasantly it gives grives to perpetrate two more murders annually than our grim old London, though it is scarcely one-twentieth as big.

Nor is the American superiority in serious crime confined to assassination. Burglary is said to be on the increase in Great Britain, but it will have a long way to travel before it approaches the American level. In 1915 New York City had approximately eight times as many burglaries as London, and nearly twice as many as all England and Wales. Chicago beats Greater London in burglaries by a yearly margin varying from 500 to 3,400. Detroit and Cleveland, a seventh or an eighth the size of London, are well ahead in the annual burglary count. In robberies other than by house-breaking London in 1918 had sixty-three, England and Wales 100, and New York 849. The highly respectable and genteel capital-city, Washington, D.C., managed to get in four times as many robberies as London. Cleveland, a prosperous inland manufacturing town, in 1918 reported thirty-one robberies. For London, in Liverpool, with all its wharves and shipping and slums and sailors' boarding-houses.

ALIENS AND NEGROES.

Why is it that life and property are so much less secure in these American towns than in the far less wealthy, less comfortable, and, as it might seem, less progressive and civilised European communities? One might put it down to the inefficiency of the police, but this Mr. Fosdick denies. He says that, given the conditions prevailing in New York, Chicago, or Philadelphia, the Metropolitan Police or the Paris Brigade de Surete would probably do no better. He lays stress on the mixed character of the American populations. Only 3 per cent. of London's inhabitants are foreign-born. New York's foreign-born population is 41 per cent.; Chicago's, 34 per cent.; Boston's, 34 per cent. each. London is blessed with 45,000 persons of Russian birth, New York with 485,000. That city houses also 340,000 Italians, and more Austro-Hungarians than any cities of the former Dual Empire, except Vienna, Budapest, and Prague.

To the race problem must be added that of colour. Negroes are found in most of the towns of the Union, and in some well outside the area of the old Slave States they are numerous. There are nearly 100,000 in Washington, 84,000 in Baltimore, and large numbers in the chief cities of the East and Middle West.

Mr. Fosdick shows that the negroes, and some of the aliens and persons of alien origin, contribute a higher percentage of crimes and misdemeanours than the purely English-speaking sections. This foreign and coloured element, with its traditions and habits of a lower civilization, and with its diversity of languages, is more difficult for the police to deal with and control than the homogeneous multitude in a town or country district of Western Europe.

However, Mr. Fosdick does not suggest that the alien factor is the sole cause of the high criminality rate. He admits frankly that the native-born American criminal of "Anglo-Saxon" descent contributes substantially to the total. "If," he says, "the offences of our foreign and coloured races were stricken from the calculation, our crime record would still greatly exceed the record of Western Europe." He thinks the task of the police is rendered harder by a certain tendency among Americans to tolerate and excuse, if not actually to commit, violent crime. "With all its kindness and good nature, the temper of our communities contains a strong strain of violence. We condone violence and shrink its punishment. We lack a high instinct for order. There is probably more undisciplined, egotistic, and nervous force in the United States than in any country of first rank in the world." This is a weighty indictment which a foreigner might hesitate to reproduce if it were not framed by an American citizen, who writes with knowledge of the facts and a sense of responsibility.

CRIME AND THE LAW COURTS.

He also believes that the punishment and prevention of crime are much impeded by the procedure of the American tribunals and prosecuting authorities. The police, he says, are not properly supported by the Courts. The legal system, with its red tape and technicalities, "is fantastically employed to aid the criminal." The police may catch a "crook," but they always feel that some sharp legal trick will be used to take him out of their hands. "The criminal law of America is a game in which the defendant is given every chance to escape, fair or unfair, while every possible obstacle is placed in the way of the prosecution." A prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar has said that, when criminals have money enough to employ the most able counsel, and to take advantage of every delay and technicality available, they practically never are convicted. Thus, in Oregon, in one year forty-six persons were arrested for homicide. Only three were convicted, and only one of number in the first degree. In 1918 it is calculated that there were 7,697 "culpable homicides" in the United States, and only eighty-five of the murderers were executed. In England and Wales fifty-three persons were tried on murder charges. Twenty-eight of the accused were adjudged insane and confined; ten were acquitted; fifteen were sentenced to death. The contrast is sufficiently striking.

Another point made is that the "weak sentimentality" of public opinion gives every temptation to magistrates and juries to treat certain classes of criminals with indulgence. Prosecuting attorneys declare that it is almost impossible to secure the conviction of a woman for murder, no matter how conclusive the evidence. The killing of a negro is a comparatively safe amusement. "If a nigger kills a white man, that's murder. If a white man kills a nigger, that's justifiable homicide. If a nigger kills another nigger, that's one less nigger." That is how the case was put, brutally, but with substantial accuracy, by the chief of the detective department in a large Southern city.

"GUNS" FOR EXPORT.

Whatever may be the explanation, the facts are indisputable. There is more violent and unpunished crime in America than in any other civilised country. The question of finding a remedy is one for Americans themselves, and foreigners are not concerned with it. But the subject has a certain international interest. The professional assassins and outlaws of the Transatlantic towns are exported like other American products. The "gunmen" of Chicago and New York took a hand in the Bolshevik revolution, and helped the Lenin and Trotsky group to terrorise Petrograd and Moscow. It is known that a number of these persons have descended upon Ireland, and have borne an active part in the irregular civil war. No doubt the callous cruelty of the Sinn Fein rebels, as well as the executive ability they have often displayed, has been largely due to the assistance and inspiration of these trained experts in crime. Irish or alien by origin, they have acquired the American practical energy, and they go about their murderous work with a ruthless scientific efficiency which renders them more formidable than any body of revolutionaries whom European authorities have hitherto encountered.

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Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima	Kanaya Hotel	Tokiji Seiyoken Hotel
Mampai Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Yokohama
Kobe	Miyajima	Osaka	Grand Hotel
Oriental Hotel	Miyajima	Osaka Hotel	
Tor Hotel	Fujiya Hotel	Shimonoseki	
		San-yo Hotel	

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taihoku—Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSEN

Keijo (Seoul)
Chosen Hotel
Phan
Tuan Station Hotel
Shingibou
Shingibou Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun
Yamato Hotel
Dairen
Yamato Hotel
Hoshigaura
Yamato Hotel

Hotel (Mukden)
Yamato Hotel
Ryokan (Port Arthur)
Yamato Hotel

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "YALOU"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON
ANTWERP, HAVRE and LA
PALICE in connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that their goods,
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon To-day requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed
after the 23rd May, at Noon, will be subject
to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or
before the 31st May, or they will not be
recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Saturday,
the 28th May, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 22nd, 1921.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND
STRAITS.

THE Motor vessel
"GLENOCLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods
are being landed at their risk into the hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence,
and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th May, at 5 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns where they will
be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas,
on the 27th May, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented
on the special form provided and must
also be submitted within 30 days of arrival,
otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921. [987]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"ALIPONE"

Arrived Hongkong, on May 22nd, 1921.
From BOMBAY and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence each
Consignee will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are
landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Marseilles ex s.s. "SICILIA"
& "CALIPORNIA".

From Persian Gulf ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.
S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
intimation has been given to the contrary
six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas, at 10 A.M. on Monday and Tuesday.

All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 23rd, 1921. [981]

VERENIGDE NEDERLANDSCH
SOEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LA
ROCHELLE, PALICE, LISBON
AND GENOA.

THE Steamship
"ALOHIA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th May, 1921,
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on the 26th May, 1921, at 10 A.M.
by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented
in writing within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the
undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Agents.
Hongkong, May 21st, 1921. [982]

CANTON AND HONGKONG.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR EXPRESSES
REGRET FOR NOTIFICATIONS.

DENIES PEKING VISIT CONNECTED
WITH KWANGTUNG AFFAIRS.

The Canton Times says:—

It may be remembered that recently
on the occasion of the inauguration of
Dr. Sun as President of the Republic of
China, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs
of the Hongkong Government issued two
notifications one forbidding the Chinese
at Hongkong to hold celebrations and
one warning the Chinese there not to
raise subscriptions for funds for the Presi-
dent. The matter was energetically
taken up by the Republican Government
with the British Consul-General here.

We learn from an authoritative source
that the British Consul-General has now
replied to the effect that the Governor of
Hongkong has informed him that the
notifications were issued during his absence
and are couched in terms which he would
not have sanctioned and does not ap-
prove; and he expresses regret that they
should have been issued. He adds, how-
ever, that these observations relate only
to the wording of the notifications and not
to the principles involved.

In the same communication the Gover-
nor assures the Chinese authorities of the
groundlessness of the recent rumours
that British ships of war supplied arms
to the Kwangsi forces and that his visit
to Peking was in any way connected with
the affairs of Kwangtung.

VERNAICULAR PAPERS LAUDS HONGKONG
GOVERNOR FOR HIS APOLOGY.

Commenting on the letter from Govern-
or Stubbs of Hongkong apologising for
the issuance of the two proclamations
forbidding Chinese in the Colony to
celebrate the inauguration of President
Sun Yat-sen and to advance loans to the
Government at Canton, which were
made when he was away from office, the
vernacular press express great satisfaction
over the attitude of H.E. and lauds
him as an able British Diplomat. The
Chinese papers also pointed out that
when the Chinese Army was returning
to Kwangtung in their recent spec-
tacular campaign against the Kwangsi
militarists, H.E. placed no obstacles in
the way of the agents of the Chinese
Army who were residing in Hongkong at
that time directing the campaign of the
Cantonese Army.

The vernacular press also hope that
hereafter, H.E. will deal with the Govern-
ment at Canton in an open way re-
garding diplomatic negotiations and
show "sincere friendliness" toward the
Government, which according to the ver-
nacular press will smooth over whatever
bad feelings the Chinese may have to-
ward the Hongkong Government and
promote everlasting friendship between
the Chinese and British.

NOT SATISFIED.

In a leading article the Canton Times
says:—

While expressing regret that the
proclamations were couched in terms
which he would not have sanctioned and
does not approve, His Excellency adds,
however, that these observations relate
only to the wording of the notifications
and not to the principles involved. In
other words Governor Stubbs deprecates
the language used, but approves of the
substance of the proclamations.

"We don't know whether this will
satisfy the Government at Canton. It
does not satisfy us. The strict prohibi-
tion of celebrations by the Chinese in
Hongkong of an event that was cele-
brated in Singapore and other places
needs some explaining. Furthermore,
does Governor Stubbs approve of the
substance of that paragraph in the other
proclamation which has been most in-
jurious to the Government in Canton?

We refer to the words that state the
Government of Sun Wen is on the verge
of bankruptcy and is about to fail. If a
man calls another a bankrupt and pub-
lished the fact broadcast, would it be
sufficient apology to say I regret the
language used, but nevertheless, I mean
what I said?"

"We are to learn Governor
Stubbs has officially denied that his visit
to Peking was in any way connected with
the affairs of Kwangtung. Though this
statement comes rather late, it will be
welcomed by the Chinese who have en-
tertained serious apprehension regarding
this mysterious visit."

A PROTEST TO THE BRITISH
MINISTER.

A Shanghai telegram to the China Mail
says:—"The National Organization
Union of China has dispatched a letter
to the British Minister at Peking pro-
testing against the alleged secret agree-
ment between the Governor of Hongkong
and the Peking Government relative to
the extension of Kowloon to cover Shek-
lung and British assistance of Kwangsi
against Kwangtung. The letter urges re-
presentations to the Home Government
to censure the Governor." (1)

SPORT.

GOLF.

BOGEY POOL COMPETITION AT
FANLING.

The Bogey Pool competition, played
over the Old Course at Fanling 21st, 22nd
and 23rd May, was won by Mr. A. S.
Lindell, who returned a card of "2
down" to Bogey. Another member re-
turned a card of "2 down" but was dis-
qualified, as he had taken his score when
playing a four-ball match.

EMPIRE DAY.

SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The saying that "the sun never sets
on the British Empire" has a corollary
that the sun cannot shine on the whole
of the British Empire at once. Hong-
kong, yesterday, was one of the places
where the sun, emphatically, did not
shine, but if Empire Day happens, to
fall in the midst of the wet season, what
would you? It is to be hoped that it
was fine in other parts of the Empire
to balance things.

Considering how persistent the down-
pour, it was surprising to see so many
school children, especially girls, assembled
at St. John's Cathedral for the nine
o'clock service arranged in conjunction
with the Education Department. The
nave of the Cathedral was well filled.
His Excellency the Governor (Sir Ed-
ward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) was in his seat,
accompanied by his A.D.C., Capt. D.
Buningham. The Colonial Secretary
(the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) and
Mrs. Severn, and the Director of
Education (the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving),
were also present. Those engaged in educa-
tional work in the Colony were there in
good force. In addition to scholars
from most of the schools in Hongkong,
all the six troops of Boy Scouts sent
representatives and the party was in
charge of Scout-master A. White, of the
"Murray" Troop. Girl-guides were
present, in charge of the Misses Irving.

At nine o'clock a procession, headed
by the Crucifer, borne by two servers,
entered the Cathedral. Next came a
large Union Jack, proudly escorted by
four Boy Scouts. A contingent repre-
senting the choir of St. Andrew's
Church, Kowloon, was followed by the
Ministers of the Diocesan Boys' School.
The choir of St. Peter's, West Point,
preceded the banner of St. John's
Cathedral Sunday School, after which
came the Cathedral choir. Most of the
local clergy and ministers took part in
the procession, or were present in the
Cathedral, including: the Bishop of
Victoria (Dr. C. R. Duppuy), the Acting
Cathedral Chaplain (the Rev. J. F.
Holman), the Rev. T. Kirk Macdonald,
Minister of Union Church, the Rev. A.
J. S. Stearn, Rev. W. T. Featherstone,
Rev. G. R. Lindsay, Rev. E. W. L. Mar-
tin, Rev. G. E. S. Updell, Rev. W.
Hewitt, Rev. C. Clouston Porri
(Wesleyan Minister), H.C.F., the Rev.
(W. B. Stott, R.N., and the Rev.
M. W. Shewell, C.F.

The brief service included prayers for
the British Empire, for the Forces, for
peace and quietness, and for absent
friends, and a thanksgiving for mercies
received. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald
read the lesson, Rudyard Kipling's
hymn, "Land of our birth, our faith,
our pride," and his Recessional, "Lest
We Forget," were sung; also "O God,
our help in ages past."

LESSONS OF THE FLAG.

The Rev. Gordon W. B. Stott, R.N.,
gave the address. After alluding to
some of the "statistics of Empire,"
Mr. Stott urged that the greatness of
the Empire consisted, not in what she
possessed, but on the number of citizens
who had who were patriotic, religious,
intellectual, and healthy in mind, body
and soul. During the late war, said
Mr. Stott, "it was pointed out in the
Daily News this morning, in a leading
article it was very wonderful to see the
way the Colonies and Dominions came
to the call of the Motherland; people
who had sprung from the Motherland,
from England, Scotland, Ireland and
Wales, and had gone to all parts of the
earth, rushed to help the old land be-
cause the flag had been planted in their
new homes and the tradition had gone
with them that 'Britons never would be
slaves nor suffer other people to be
enslaved.' The flag means that where
there are Britons there is fair-play,
truth and justice."

Mr. Stott showed the children how the
Union Jack was built up by exhibiting
to them the separate flags of St. George,
St. Andrew and St. Patrick. The
crosses on the flag, he said, meant sacri-
fice and were symbolic of our Lord's
death for all humanity. "The cross also
meant love—God so loved the world
that he gave His only-begotten Son."
As to the families "Red, white, and
blue," Mr. Stott recalled the lines:
"Red for the blood that has been
spilt.
White for its spotless purity.
Blue for the guardians of the sea."
Red for sacrifice: we must be ready
to sacrifice ourselves for the Empire.
White: play the man; play the woman;
be straight, be pure. Blue: the blue
sea which has us all together; so many
peoples, with so many different ideas,
all one, under one King-Emperor; and
the same truth, justice, pity, devotion,
service and sacrifice is expected of each
one. It was so in war; let it be so in
peace, each "doing his bit" to build
the Empire even greater as each
strengthens his character, by sacrifice
and pure living, keeping the body in
subjection and proving worthy of the
greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

After the Benediction, had been
pronounced by the Bishop of Victoria,
the service concluded with the singing
of the National Anthem and the playing
of "Land of Hope and Glory" on the
organ, by Mr. Denman Fuller, as a
voluntary.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICE.

The Roman Catholic community also
had its part in the celebration of Empire
Day. At the Roman Catholic Cathedral,
the annual commemorative service for
the children of the Catholic Schools was
held at 9 a.m. preceded by Mass, at which
there was a large attendance, including
many adults.

Bishop Pozzoni officiated at the special
service, assisted by the Clergy and the
Students of the Cathedral Seminary.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Committee in their sixteenth
annual report say:—

The Annual Show of Flowers and
Vegetables was held in the Botanic
Gardens on March 2nd. The weather
for the two previous months had been
favourable for both flowers and vegetables
and resulted in some very fine exhibits
being staged. The number of exhibits
was not, however, up to that of recent
years owing to the absence from the
Colony of several regular exhibitors.

The day of the show was warm and
gloomy and resulted in a poor attend-
ance. His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs
visited the show and Lady Stubbs pre-
sented the prizes. Among the exhibits
specially worthy of mention were:—
Roses by Mr. R. A. Nicholson and Mr.
T. E. Pearce, Sweet Peas by Mr. T. E.
Pearce, Carnations by Sir Paul Chater,
Nasturtium by Sir Robert Ho Tung,
Antirrhinum by Mr. Ho Kom Tong, and
two fine collections of Vegetables by Mr.
Ho Kom Tong and the Hongkong Club.

The "Grape Hyacinth" *Muscari
botryoides* was exhibited for the first
time in Hongkong—by Mr. R. A.
Nicholson.

The Show was held for one day only,
the Committee having decided that the
second day was not worth the extra
expense.

The Committee wish to express their
thanks to Miss Wallace who undertook
the selection and arrangement of the
special prizes and who also did a large
amount of writing involved in the prize
distribution—to the Cricket Club for
the loan of a tent—to the Hon. Captain
Superintendent of Police for Police ar-
rangements, and to the Superintendent
and Staff of the Botanic Gardens for
much help on the show ground, they also
wish to record their thanks to those who
undertook the arduous and onerous duty
of judging the exhibits.

A sale of flowers was held at the Show
for the North China Famine Relief
Fund. Mrs. Harrington kindly took
charge of the sale, the flowers sold were
largely supplied by Mr. Ho Kom Tong
and by Mr. R. A. Nicholson. The sum
of \$88.95 was realized, and was paid to
the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, for
the credit of the fund.

With the hope of extending the useful-
ness of the Society, the Committee has
endeavoured to arrange for the publica-
tion of pamphlets on various gardening
subjects, the first of the series—"Rose
growing in Hongkong"—by Mr. R. A.
Nicholson has been published, the cost
of printing being generously defrayed
by Mr. Ho Kom Tong, it has been issued
free to members of the Society and is on
sale to the public for 50 cents a copy.

The Committee have to record with
regret the loss through death of one of
their members. Mr. E. J. Noronha has
been for some years a steady supporter
of the Society and a regular attendant
at the Committee Meetings where his
help and advice will be much missed.

The following schools took part, St.
Joseph's College, the Garrison School, the
Italian Convent, the French Convent,
St. Francis School, St. Mary's School,
St. Louis Industrial School, Hungnam
Chinese School, Aberdeen Chinese School,
Kai-Lap Chinese School, To Ying School
and Wah Yan School.

The Boy Scouts of St. Joseph's College
were in attendance in Church Parade
order under Scoutmaster Gutierrez and
Assistant Scoutmasters Wilkinson and
Baptista.

Lieut. Col. F. J. Bowen, A.P.D., local
Commissioner of Scouts, was also present.

Bishop Pozzoni said: "We are here to
thank God again, for having established
the British Empire, for having made it
and kept it flourishing till now, and for
having in His Divine Providence used
it as an instrument for the propagation
of Christianity all over the world. It
is true that Christianity under the
British flag has not been propagated in
the pure form its founder Jesus Christ
ordained; but the Catholic Church also
has always been allowed to testify her
loyalty to the Empire, in the past and in
the present, wherever the British flag
has been hoisted. And the Catholic Church
obedient to the instruction of Jesus
Christ to sow the seed of the good news
in every possible place, availing herself
of the freedom enjoyed by other religions
under the British flag has sent out mis-
sionaries to every British Colony, to sow
the good wheat which yet would have to
grow together with the cockle till the
harvest."

At the conclusion the National Anthem
was sung.

ESSAYS ON THE EMPIRE.

At St. Joseph's College the winners
in the essay contest were presented with
the prizes given by the members of St.
Joseph's Old Boys' Association. The
general standard of the composition was
favourably commented upon by Colonel
J. J. Bowen, who addressed the scholars
upon the chief factors which contributed
to the growth and power of the Empire,
and took opportunity of exhorting the
boys to give close attention to their
education and so emulate the noble ideals
of the famous men of the Empire. He
reminded the boys that they possessed a
very fine library in English.

The winners in the essay contests were
as follows:—

Class 1.—Stephen, Concepcion. Sub-
ject: "Character and Growth of the
British Empire."

Class 2a.—Marcus Silva.

Class 2b.—P. Cooper.

Class 2c.—F. de Souza.

Class 3b.—G. Khan.

Class 4a.—Hugh Lim.

Class 4b.—Kim Poo.

Class 4c.—(Kowloon branch.) F. Pinna.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Have a large selection of Boots & Shoes in Black—

Brown—Patent Leathers, and White Canvas in all sizes for

INFANTS, BOYS, GIRLS,

MAIDS & YOUTHS

and offer the entire stock for this week only

AT
25⁰/₀ REDUCTION

INFANTS' KID STRAP SHOES } Sizes 2 to 8 \$3.00 pair.

in Black, Brown & White.

WHITE CANVAS SHOES } All Sizes from \$2.50

with Neolin Soles.

BROWN LEATHER LACE SHOES } Sizes 5 to 8 \$4.50

A strong make for School wear " " 9 to 12 \$6.00

ALSO IN BLACK GLACE KID,

BOYS' BLACK LEATHER BOOTS } Sizes 3 to 11 \$6.00

FOR BOYS OF 5 to 12 years. " " 12 to 2 \$7.00

MAIDS' WHITE BUCK LACE BOOTS } Sizes 12 to 6 \$7.50

WITH PATENT GOLOSH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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THE TYPHOON SEASON

IS NOW APPROACHING.

Be forewarned—

by having one of the latest

improved BAROGRAPHS

—and be forearmed.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

97

NEW RECORDS

A2798 (INDIA

BLUES

A2797 FIRST ROSE OF SUMMER

SOMEBODY'S HEART

A2840 I WANT A DADDY

YOUR ONCE-IN-A-WHILE

A2941 (BURMESE BELLES

RAINBOW OF MY DREAMS

ANDERSON'S

(THE RECORD SHOP)

[84]

Powell

TELEPHONE 8148.

—191—

COOL

AND

COMFORTABLE

IS OUR

SUMMER

UNDERWEAR.

Our underwear has been very

carefully selected and comprises

some beautifully soft non-

irritating garments; the special

weaves are not only porous, and

consequently cool, but absorbent.

AGENTS FOR THE

"AERTEX" CELLULAR CO.

32

THE NEW PAIN EXCURSION
THERAPY NO. 1
THERAPY NO. 2
THERAPY NO. 3
THERAPY NO. 4
THERAPY NO. 5
THERAPY NO. 6
THERAPY NO. 7
THERAPY NO. 8
THERAPY NO. 9
THERAPY NO. 10
THERAPY NO. 11
THERAPY NO. 12
THERAPY NO. 13
THERAPY NO. 14
THERAPY NO. 15
THERAPY NO. 16
THERAPY NO. 17
THERAPY NO. 18
THERAPY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 4372 for 12 old silver shares Nos. 1487/88 now converted into 60 Gold Shares in this Society standing in the name of BAY WILLIAM ROBERTS BEACH (Deceased), late of READING, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and a Certificate for the 60 Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 24th, 1921. [934]

INFO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "NAMSANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whomever, and/or from the wharves, where they may be obtained. The Goods, not cleared by the 30th May, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, May 24th, 1921. [935]

G. R. SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "CADJUS"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named Ship with Engines and Boilers and various auxiliary machinery on board. Full particulars of the Ship, conditions of sale, and permits to view the ship may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Forms of Tender will be issued on application to the undersigned. A deposit of \$100 is required before Forms of Tender can be issued. The vessel will be on view from the 23rd May to the 25th June, inclusive, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and Tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon, on Monday, 27th June.

Length over all 311 ft.
Length between Perpendiculars 195 ft.
Breadth extreme 33 ft. 6 in.
Depth in hold (Top of Keel to Upper Deck Beam at side) 15 ft. 3 in.
Nominal Displacement 1070 Tons.
Propelling Machinery—Vertical Triple Expansion (Two of 1,400 H.P.).
Cylinders—High, Two of 29 in.
Low, Two of 29 in.
Boilers—Nickleplate Water Tube, 4 No.
H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1921. [971]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE Management beg to announce that the WEST WING EXTENSION and the NEW GARAGE will be completed during the month of June, 1921.

The Management having received numerous applications for monthly quotations from local residents who are not owners of private cars, have decided to allocate a limited number of rooms for this purpose, and now beg to announce the following inclusive rates:

Two (2) persons occupying one double room with private bath, covering attendance, meals (which may be taken either at the Repulse Bay Hotel or at the Hongkong Hotel Main Dining Room), and transportation, i.e., one trip in and out each day during specified hours (excluding Sundays and Public Holidays) \$500 per month for two persons.

Four (4) persons occupying two double rooms with private bath, covering attendance, meals (which may be taken either at the Repulse Bay Hotel or at the Hongkong Hotel Main Dining Room), and transportation, i.e., one trip in and out each day during specified hours (excluding Sundays and Public Holidays) \$450 per month for two persons.

The difference in rates above quoted is explained as follows:—The rate of \$500 is for two persons in one car, and the second quotation of \$450 covers cases where four persons are prepared to share one car for transportation. No extra charge to residents will be made in connection with the regular Tea and Dinner Dainties or Entertainments held at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

Monthly residents will also be entitled to the free use of the individual bathing tents on the beach.

For further information apply in writing to the undersigned.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [938]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than one line. In future if this space is

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. C. H. BASTO a Partner in our Firm.
LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD.
Hongkong, May 20th, 1921. [968]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day appointed CHARLES E. RICHARDSON our Hongkong Agent. Mr. RICHARDSON will handle all matters pertaining to U.S. Shipping Board vessels operated by FRANK, WATKINSON & COMPANY calling at Hongkong.

H. W. BURCHARD,
Local Manager.
Hongkong, May 23rd, 1921. [970]

MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE post of MEDICAL OFFICER in the port of Chinkiang, China, is shortly falling VACANT. Enquiries should be addressed to the SECRETARY, BARRACK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Chinkiang. [966]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 55TH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [963]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 55TH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [964]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 52ND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [965]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May to THURSDAY, the 31st day of May, 1921, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [966]

Hongkong, May 21st, 1921.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY,

MAY 30th,

AT 9.15 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

Vocalist:

Mrs. A. M. BOWEN-SMITH.

[980]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitory.
Lunch "Dormitory."

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for:
Bones, O.K., K.Y., L.M., L.N., L.R., L.U., L.W., L.Y., L.Z.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, for six months or longer. Write Box LY, c/o Daily Press Office. [71]

FOR SALE—MOTOR CARS, 2, 4, 5 and 7 seater, also Fiat Players with Music, in one gun or hire purchase. Trucks 11, 2, 5, and 3 tons. CAST, ABBASS & CO., No. 8, 11, Ningpo Road. Tel. Ad. INTERLUDE. [74]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden.

Early possession. Apply to—
Box No. 585,
Care of Daily Press Office. [889]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution:—

1.—That the Directors of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be and they are hereby requested and authorized by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars the present authorized capital of the Company to 50 millions of dollars.

2.—That the Capital of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION be forthwith increased from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of \$70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Register to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

3.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4.—That the payment of the sum of \$70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz.:

1st. instalment of \$25 on the 1st day of July, 1921.
2nd. and final instalment of \$25 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

5.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

6.—That after payment of the first instalment, pending payment of the remaining instalment, Shareholders in such form as the Directors may determine, be limited in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

7.—That interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid up and from due dates for payment of same.

8.—That interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

9.—That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund.

For THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 23rd, 1921. [897]

INTIMATION

AMERICAN

CONFECTIONERY.

We have just received

a small consignment of

very High-Class American

Chocolates from the well-

known firm of Bunte

Brothers, Chicago.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 25TH, 1921.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE opinion has recently been expressed by one of the leading Tokyo papers that there are no many arguments, both positive and negative, for the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty that "it will probably be renewed without much difficulty." This, however, is to ignore certain very serious difficulties and obstacles which have been ventilated in the past two years in a form which does not admit of their being so easily dismissed. The Tokyo paper remarks that the arguments of the peoples of the self-governing British Dominions and the Americans have changed from time to time and "there is no knowing what conclusion they may arrive at in the end." As for the Japanese and British Governments, they seem, the paper says, to be resolved to maintain the Alliance subject to some modification. "So far as diplomatic precedents go, it is usual for an Alliance once formed to be continued indefinitely except in very special circumstances. Because it has ceased to be necessary, it need not be necessarily cancelled. An unnecessary alliance need only be left unutilised." The ancient British Treaty of Alliance with Portugal is quoted as an example of this.

It is perfectly true that public opinion has changed on the question not only in the self-governing British Colonies and in America, but in British circles in China and indeed among people at home who are interested in the Eastern Question. It is a change from approval to disapproval which cannot be dismissed as a fickle, for the reasons are substantial and must be weighed in the discussions which are taking place in official quarters on the subject of the renewal of the Treaty. The original purpose of the Alliance was to check encroachments on the integrity and independence of China, to defeat the tendency which was at that time manifesting itself among the Powers

to create "spheres of influence" in China, which the British Government regarded as "a most objectionable policy." Great Britain's anxiety was, as Viscount Cranborne expressed it at the time, "to maintain the status quo in China" and to keep the whole of China open to the commerce and industrial enterprise of the world. It was a policy which commanded the full approval of the United States. If there is not the same enthusiasm for the Alliance now either among the British or American peoples, it has been due entirely so far as British opinion is concerned, and partly, as regards American opinion, to failure on Japan's part to act up to the letter and the spirit of the agreement so far as the preservation of the integrity and independence of China is concerned. Originally the preservation of the integrity and independence of the ancient kingdom of Korea was included in the compact, but we have seen that kingdom pass entirely under Japanese control and become part and parcel of her empire. It was possible for Japan to make out a very strong case for the action she took in Korea, and we believe not a single Power formally protested, though the departure from the undertaking in the Treaty was viewed, with grave misgivings in official quarters at Washington. When, however, as time went on, we saw Japan adopting very much the same procedure in China as she had followed in Korea, frequently interfering in the domestic politics of China and presenting demands which violated the sovereignty of China, views as to the value of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in this regard underwent a marked change. How far the Alliance has served to curb Japanese aggression in China is a moot point. At one time it was widely supposed in China that the mere fact that the Treaty existed implied British approval of Japanese acts of aggression in China; though it is now recognised that this was an entirely erroneous view, and we would fain believe that British influence has had much to do with the recent change in Japanese policy in China.

The interests of America in the question of the renewal of the Alliance centre largely in its efficacy as a means of preserving the open door and equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of the world in China, but beyond that there has arisen in connection with the various points of difference, which have created some amount of tension between America and Japan, the question as to whether the Treaty does or does not commit Great Britain to wage war on the side of Japan in the event of hostilities between Japan and America. It is understood that certain diplomatic Notes exist in the archives of the three Governments making it clear that in such an event Britain is under no such obligation, but it has by no means been made clear to the American public, as several recent books and newspaper discussions on the "Pacific Problem" plainly show.

The British self-governing colonies view the question of a renewal of the Treaty largely from the standpoint of the naval defence of the Empire. Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, within the past week has again publicly stated that the interests of Australia lie in a renewal of the Treaty. Yet, he said, that Treaty is anathema to America, because the Japanese want the right of entry and the right to hold land in the United States. There is no disguising the fact that the Treaty is unpopular also with the people of Australia for much the same reasons. "I want the Japanese to understand clearly," the Australian Premier said, "that the Australians are anxious to remain in peace and friendship with Japan. If the Japanese complain of any Act of ours, it is unreasonable, for no foreigner is allowed to hold land in Japan. They do not recognise naturalisation as denationalising any Japanese. Yet these are the main grounds of differences of opinion between the United States and Japan, but those matters are capable of adjustment by peace-loving nations. It is the bounden duty of Australia to use every means at her disposal to effect such a modus vivendi as will secure the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in a form agreeable to the United States." Canada's attitude is much the same. India, according to the principal delegate of the Indian Empire to the Imperial Conference, objects to the Treaty so long as it provides for Japanese permission to maintain order in India. But it does not exactly provide for that. Its object is the maintenance of the territorial rights of the two Powers in the

regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defence of their special interests in these regions; and the value of the Treaty in this respect was well illustrated during the great world war by the operations of Japan's Navy. When we review these various criticisms it becomes obvious that it will not be "without difficulty" that the various countries interested will be reconciled to a renewal of the Treaty. It has recently been semi-officially stated in London that it is perfectly realised in Tokyo as well as in London that the Dominions have the fullest right to be considered and consulted before any action is taken, and nothing whatever will be done until the meeting of the Dominions Conference next month.

We understand that Mr. Fred. Ellis, Estate Agency has acquired a site of 284,000 square feet of building land lying between Nathan and Austin Roads.

In view of the greater number of visitors to the Western Hills, the Peking Telephone Administration has decided to install a branch line to Hsiangshan.

Dr. S. A. Ransom has been elected president of the Shanghai Medical Association, a new body of medical practitioners which has just been organised.

The rainfall for twenty-four hours to 2 p.m. yesterday, was 4.85 inches. The rainfall since January 1st has been just over 33 inches which is 13 inches above the average for the period.

Dr. J. H. Sanders, superintendent of the Matilda Hospital on the Peak, is leaving for home by the *Empress of Russia* to-morrow, on urgent private business, and will be returning in the autumn.

Despite the rain, last night, there was a fairly large audience at the Theatre Royal to greet M. Mischa Elman, the renowned violinist, whose magnificent performance was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

It is stated that the Government of Portugal at Lisbon has vetoed the great harbour improvement scheme for Macao and has requested the Macao Government to remit to Lisbon the nine million dollars which are deposited in Hongkong banks for defraying the cost of the scheme.

M. Yourin, the Chairman of the Far Eastern Republic's Mission to China, was suddenly taken ill, recently, in Tientsin while on his way back to Peking from Peitaiho. He is now being treated in the Rockefeller Medical Hospital. Though his illness is not serious, it will, however, take some time before he will entirely recover.

The construction of the Chuchow-Chungking section of the Canton-Hankow railway was begun on May 1st, as the result of the decision of the Government in January last to set aside a portion of the revenues of the Peking-Hankow and other railways for that purpose. The delay was caused by these revenues being used for other and more pressing purposes.

We read in a contemporary that over fifteen and a half pesos were collected during the first three months of this year by the Bureau of Internal Revenue from all sources in the Philippine Islands. We should like to learn what staff of revenue officers the Philippine Government maintain and what it actually cost to collect "over fifteen" and a half pesos in three months.

A Moscow wireless reports that in view of the importance of opening trade with China, the Soviet Government has decided to detail the famous Litvinoff to Peking as the representative of Soviet Russia, in order to settle the Russo-Chinese trade question. Mr. Pumpiansky may be appointed to carry out preliminary negotiations with the Peking Government, until Mr. Litvinoff's arrival in Peking.

A Harbin message in the vernacular press says: Chinese military officers at Harbin seized about \$330,000 from Semenov sources which were reported to be intended for the purchase of Japanese firearms for the Ugron rabble in Outer Mongolia. As a consequence the Semenov party is reported to have engaged the services of Japanese to escort firearms and military funds along the Chinese Eastern Railway stations. Peking has been asked for final instructions as to how to deal with this situation.

The Consular Corps at Vladivostok recently received information from Russian citizens, that a number of persons arrested in connection with a recent affray had been killed by the militiamen and their bodies thrown into the sea, and those under arrest are subjected to torture. The Consular Corps requested the local Government to have the guilty militiamen punished, and they also asked permission to inspect the prison. The President of the Council of Directors protested against these demands as trespassing on the sovereignty of Russia.

It is reported, says our Canton contemporary, that when the American gunboat *Pampanga* went up the West River last week, the Captain discovered some Chinese registered steamers flying the American flag. The Captain of the *Pampanga* ordered the American flags to be taken down and reported the matter to the United States Consulate in Canton. Acting Consul-General, Mr. Ernest B. Price reported the matter to the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai and asked that the offenders be severely punished in accordance with law. He also notified the officials in Canton regarding the case.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MINERS TO RESUME.

SIX HUNDRED ACCEPT TEMPORARY SCHEME.

LONDON, May 24th.

The first miners to resume work are the six hundred in the Madeley Wood Collieries in Shropshire, who have accepted the temporary wages agreement, pending a general settlement.

EMPIRE DAY.

VETERANS' FLAG DAY.

LONDON, May 24th.

Empire Day was celebrated in London and other centres in the customary manner. The Union Jack was hoisted on all public buildings. School children had a half-holiday; they paraded and listened to patriotic speeches. The Veterans' Association held a Flag Day in benefit of the fund of £1,000,000 for the Veterans' Club and the Convalescent Home for ex-Service men.

GOLF.

AMERICAN SUCCESS IN FIRST ROUND.

LONDON, May 24th.

Eight out of the ten Americans have survived the first round of the Amateur Golf Championship at Hoylake. Two others drew byes for the second round.

ADMIRAL SIMS.

LONDON, May 24th.

Admiral and Mrs. Sims, who are on a holiday in England, were received with naval honours on their arrival at Liverpool. They lunched with their Majesties at Buckingham Palace, to-day.

MT. EVEREST EXPEDITION.

DARJEELING, May 24th.

The Mount Everest Expedition has started.

RIOTS IN EGYPT.

36 EGYPTIANS AND 12 EUROPEANS KILLED.

ALEXANDRIA, May 24th.

Last night the city was quiet. The curfew order was well observed. It is officially announced that 36 natives and 12 Europeans, including an Italian girl, were killed, and 101 of both parties were wounded.

The banks, the bourse and the shops have been opened again, but trams are not yet running. Bands of rough, yesterday, molested and robbed foreigners. The Spanish and the Swedish judges were attacked outside the Mixed Courts, but the native movement was more anti-Greek than anti-Europeans generally.

EARLIER CABLES.

TOTAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 24th.

The Foreign Office announces that the latest reports from Egypt state that order has been restored. Four rioters were killed at Alexandria and 3 at Cairo, while 21 Egyptian soldiers were wounded.

NO BRITISH CASUALTIES.

ALEXANDRIA, May 24th.

An official communication states that, with the exception of some firing from balconies, which the authorities threatened to subdue with machine-guns, the rioting has now been quelled. The total casualties were 23 killed and 130 wounded. There were no British casualties.

AMERICA'S WARRIORS.

PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL ORATION.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

In connection with the funeral ceremonies in honour of the five thousand dead soldiers brought from France, President Harding laid a wreath on the coffin of the first American soldier to die on German soil. The wreath was inscribed, "It must not be again." The President, in the course of a long patriotic address, said that he did not pretend that there would be no more war, but wished America might be a nation so powerful in righteousness that none dare provoke her wrath.

AIM OF PRESIDENT HARDING'S ADMINISTRATION.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

In an impromptu peroration, in his speech, President Harding declared that the aspiration of his administration was to inaugurate an era of understanding between the Government and the people, and between nations. He wanted America to have nothing to do with any nation that was not willing to sit at the table and show its cards.

DAVIS CUP.

BRITISH SUCCESS AGAINST SPAIN.

LONDON, May 24th.

At Hendon, in the Davis Cup, the first half of the singles resulted as follows: Lycett (Britain) beat Manuel Alonso (Spain) by 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. Gordon Lowe (Britain) beat Count Comar (Spain) by 6-3, 4-6, 6-0.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN CABINET.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

BERLIN, May 24th.

Dr. Rosen, the German Minister at the Hague and formerly in the Japanese consular service, has been appointed Foreign Minister.

THE SILESIAN IMBROGLIO.

GERMANY CLOSES FRONTIER.

LONDON, May 24th.

According to the Paris papers, M. Briand handed Herr Mayer, the German Ambassador in Paris, a Note declaring that if German troops in Upper Silesia resume an offensive the German Government will be held responsible, and the Allies will decide in common the penalties necessary.

Herr Mayer has communicated the German Government's reply, stating that it has most strictly ordered the closing of the German-Silesian frontier.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH PRESS STILL AGGRIEVED.

LONDON, May 24th.

The bitterness of the French Press over the Upper Silesian question shows no signs of abatement. While believing in Herr Wirth's sincerity, the newspapers say that Herr Wirth is powerless against the police and military complicity, and complain that Mr. Lloyd George refrained from supporting the French representations to Berlin. On the other hand, authoritative circles in London are surprised at the passage regarding this in M. Briand's Note telegraphed yesterday. While it is emphasised that the unauthorised incursions of the volunteers into plebiscite areas should be prevented, it is pointed out that Lord d'Abernon has several times already approached the German Government with completely successful results.

GERMAN ATTACK.

LONDON, May 24th.

The fighting in Upper Silesia mentioned in a Berlin cable of the 22nd inst. is apparently organised on a large scale, according to a message from French sources, which says: "The German offensive is developing from three directions—the attack near the Oder has as objective Grotstein, which was occupied after a fierce struggle. A column twenty thousand strong, with armoured trains, is operating along the Creuzberg-Rosenberg railway, aiming at the industrial region of the Polish frontier, while a third, from Ratibor, has Gliwicz as its objective. The insurgents are everywhere resisting desperately. French diplomatic circles are excited in regard to the foregoing occurrences. It is understood that the German Ambassadors in Paris and London have been requested to warn the Imperial Government immediately to cease aggressive movements if Allied reprisals are not desired."

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

"LITTLE PUBLIC INTEREST."

LEIPZIG, May 24th.

The trial of war criminals has opened. Cinema-operators waited outside the Hotel Astoria for the departure of the British commissioners and witnesses, but there was little public interest. There was a mere sprinkling of spectators outside and inside the Supreme Court. The Solicitor-General Sir Eric Pollock (head of the Commission) and his three colleagues were accommodated at a table facing the seven judges.

Sgt. Heyman, in the first case, was charged with the ill-treatment of prisoners at Herne camp.

EVIDENCE OF HORRIBLE TREATMENT.

LEIPZIG, May 24th.

Some of the frightful treatment meted out to prisoners was described at the trial of Heyman, whom the President examined for two hours. The accused admitted beating prisoners. Evidence showed that men were kept under a hot and cold water douche for hours, sometimes resulting in the unbalancing of their minds. One died from this cause. Others were clubbed because they refused mining work. Instances were quoted of bread-and-water punishment extending to 56 days.

U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXCHANGE FACILITIES.

NEW YORK, May 24th.

Speaking at a banquet President Harding appealed for the co-operation of every factor in American industry to put the nation's house in order. The President promised that Government interference in business should be reduced to the minimum, while Government co-operation in all properly conducted businesses would be expanded and broadened. He suggested that the Allied loans should be put into more tangible form. Exchange facilities should be improved, and all financial policies should be directed to the protection of the gold standard.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

INDIAN DELEGATE PRESSES INDIA'S CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 24th.

Mr. Sastri, the Indian delegate to the Imperial Conference, in an interview with Reuter's representative, declared that his attitude in the Imperial Conference would be friendliness towards all proposals tending to make the Empire a powerful political unit. He emphasised the need of absolute equality between Indians and the peoples of other Dominions. He would advance at the conference the principle that if men from the Dominions were free to come to India to trade or practise their professions, Indians should be equally free to settle in any Dominion.

India, Mr. Sastri said, should be independent fiscally. Conceivably India would be willing to sell England goods at preferential rates, but why should India sell goods more cheaply to South Africa, which ill-treated Indians, than to foreign countries, unless India got some advantage in return?

In regard to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, Indians would continue to criticise it as long as it provided for Japanese assistance to maintain order in India.

Referring to defence, Mr. Sastri urged that India at present wanted expenses greatly curtailed. India would not consent to any defence arrangements which may abolish her power of control.

On the subject of imperial requirements, Mr. Sastri declared India would not consent to send an Indian squadron to assist Australia in the event of war with Japan as long as Indians were excluded from Australia. Similarly the attitude of South Africa towards Indians did not make for co-operation. South Africa invited Indians to assist her when labour was scarce and made promises, which, he hoped, would be kept. He concluded by hoping that the conference will result in ameliorating the lot of Indians in different parts of the Empire.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIAN INNINGS.

LONDON, May 24th.

In glorious weather, before fifteen thousand people, the Australians, on a fast wicket, were dismissed for 191 (Gregory 43). Durston took 7 wickets for 84, bowling fast and keeping a good length. At the close the M.C.C. had scored 118 for 6 (Hendren 52, including 8 fours).

In their first innings the M.C.C. scored 284.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Cambridge University beat Somerset by an innings and 89 runs.

Warwick defeated Northants, by 168 runs.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

YAP CONTROVERSY.

WASHINGTON, May 24th.

Authoritative quarters intimate that the Yap controversy is developing satisfactorily, and that progress is being made towards a settlement.

SHANGHAI INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI'S BRILLIANT OPENING.

CAPTAIN BARRETT'S CENTURY.

The interport cricket match between Hongkong and Shanghai began, yesterday, in perfect weather at Shanghai.

Owing to the Empire Day celebrations, it was not till after the luncheon hour that a start was made. Shanghai, having won the toss, went in to bat on a good wicket.

S. J. Deeks partnered H. B. Ollerdesen in opening the Shanghai innings. The two players scored 71 runs, Deeks 2 and Ollerdesen 69. Captain E. L. M. Barrett registered 130 runs, not out, and saw J. A. Quayle, who came in after Ollerdesen, and H. E. Muriel out. Quayle contributed 28 and Muriel 49.

D. W. Leach, then, joined Barrett. The score at the fall of two wickets was 180, and at the close of play the score was 300 for the loss of 4 wickets.

Details:—

SHANGHAI First Innings	
S. J. Deeks	6
H. B. Ollerdesen	69
Capt. E. L. M. Barrett, not out	130
J. A. Quayle	28
H. E. Muriel	49
D. W. Leach, not out	0
Extras (1)	31
Total (for 4 wickets)	300

E. B. Read took 2 wickets, and Sayer and Webster accounted for one each. While we were able to verify the score at the close of play, for 4 wickets, it was not possible to ascertain if Barrett actually reached so high a total as 131. One of the telegrams received in the Colony gave Deeks' score as 91; another omitted his score altogether.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

SABOTAGE AND THE COAL STRIKE.

MILLIONS OF MONEY LOST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, April 13th.

Scotland has a deplorable pre-eminence in the matter of disorder during the coal strike. The withdrawal of the "safety men," who keep the pits free of water, first began in the county of Fife, and afterwards the strikers drove out the volunteers who were acting as pumpmen. Crowds marched from colliery to colliery and insisted on pumping being stopped. "Destruction is our only weapon against the owners." In some cases, although 30 or 40 policemen were present, the number of strikers was so great and their attitude so violent, that the officers in command advised the withdrawal of the volunteer pumpmen to save great wreckage of property. As a result, within a few days every pit in Fifeshire was flooded. The strikers were argued with, pleaded with; it was pointed out that each day's accumulation of water meant a week's, perhaps a month's, stoppage after the strike was over, and that the pits were again cleared and repairs accomplished. But such counsels were of no avail, and every colliery in Fife was made black and lifeless. The same policy of destructive direct action was adopted in the Lothians and Lanarkshire, the strikers even insisting upon the ordinary watchmen being removed.

Individually the Scottish miner is a peaceable person, but when one of a crowd he is very different. Indeed he is influenced by crowd psychology to an extraordinary extent, and trouble is pretty certain to follow inflammatory speeches. Those acquainted with colliers say that within recent years a great change for the worse has come over them. Men of all sorts invaded the collieries and quite changed their character. Many of the younger men, also, have come under the influence of Socialist speakers and literature. The older miners readily admit that rioting and the prevention of pumping are parts of a mistaken policy; they know that the damage done will eventually recoil on the heads of the workers. But unfortunately these men, born and bred to nit work, are not now the majority of the colliers. As for the newly-come miners, and the Poles, and the Lithuanians, they do not seem to care what excesses are indulged in so long as they get a blow at capital. And the men who make the mischief are not the men who do the most work in the pits. Some of them have not been underground for very long, and cannot do the work of the real miners. They came in during the war, to shirk service and take the advantage of the good money that was going, and never were of much use. Should the damage done by the rioting prevent the pits reopening for weeks or months, the stoppage will tell on the regular old-time miners, the new-comers will suffer little and care less. They will be no worse off than they were before they came to the coal-pits, even now many of them are little better than casual labourers.

The Miners' Federation have now agreed to permit the resumption of pumping in the pits, but in Scotland this is only to be done by volunteers, and pumping has begun too late to save all the mines. In Lanarkshire the great majority of the pits are already flooded; many of them cannot be reopened for many months, and some of them may never be restarted. In the Mid Lothians alone the damage is hundreds of thousands of pounds. The damage in Scotland as a whole must be from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000, and may be more. Only a few of the small pits have entirely escaped. In one pit in Fifeshire it will take six to eight months to unwater the lower workings, and repair them. The whole of the pumping and haulage gear at the bottom, with cables, switch-gear, meters, and so on, must be almost irrevocably damaged. The miners in these lower levels will therefore be out of work for at least half a year as the result of their policy of destruction and industrial anarchy.

Scotland—and Lanarkshire in particular—has a long history of ready to produce a leader for the miners. Smithie has retired from the fray, but another old miner, as dour and grim as the veteran "Bob" steps in to take his place. This is Mr. Duncan Graham, M.P. for Hamilton, and General Secretary of the Lanarkshire Miners' Union. He is the son of a miner; he became a miner before he was 11 years old; he married the daughter of a miner; two of his sons are miners—in brief, he is a miner of the miners. In the three nights' debate on the strike he has kept to the front, and his position is acknowledged by that most jealous of assemblies, the House of Commons.

This is not a Scottish estimate of a Scot. All the leading Parliamentary correspondents have discovered Mr. Duncan Graham; T. P. O'Connor makes him the subject of a special article; even the London Times gives him the honour of a personal sketch. The first day of a personal attack in the opinion of one observer in the Press Gallery, would have been useful if for nothing more than produce the speech of Mr. Duncan Graham, who, having hitherto done his best to antagonise the House by a turbulent and menacing tone, astonished it by a moderation and a sense of humour for which it had not given him credit. It was said a hundred years ago that when a firebrand touches the floor of the House of Commons it splutters and goes out. Mr. Graham's conduct with us on previous occasions has only made him splutter the more smokily, but this time his torch burned with a steady and even a genial light. Many a man has gradually lived down his early indiscretions; few have wiped them out by a single speech.

Mr. Graham is of a different stamp from the miners' leaders with whom the Government are accustomed to deal (says the Times). The man from Hamilton is not young; he is just 54. But he has a more instinctive sympathy with the aspirations of the younger generation in the pits than any of his fellow members. He holds what are called extreme opinions. Scotsmen would call Mr. Graham dour; to the House of Commons he is a grim figure. He is thick-set and broad-shouldered, medium height, and moustache going grey. He looks what he is, a self-educated manual worker, who has pulled himself out of the rut by natural ability and the force of a strong character. His face is seldom lighted up with a smile. He is honest, earnest, logical, and exceedingly rigid in opinions. If it were not for a saving grace of moderation, which seems to come naturally to the Scotman in a position of authority, he might have been a fanatic.

Here we have the miners' leader of the new time, stern, rigid, uncompromising, but one of our own breed, with fine seams running athwart his violent doctrine.

How a race of aborigines are to be found tucked away in a corner of China was described to the members of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society by Miss Emily G. Kemp, the well-known traveller in the Far East. She described the home of these people in the province of Kweichow; the province is 67,000 square miles in extent, and its mountainous country reveals flora of a particularly beautiful nature. Although ethnographically interesting, it is probably, says Miss Kemp, the least visited of any of the China provinces. It is the westernmost but one and here for 3,000 years a race of people has lived side by side with the Chinese without ever mixing with them or adopting their manners. The number of its tribes is so far unknown.

As illustrating the habits of these aborigines, Miss Kemp brought back with her a number of interesting curios, and from these it would appear that the tribes have this in common with the Chinese, that they are monogamous. Among her collection is a pair of shoes made of deer skin, which were used in this connection. Miss Kemp has visited China on five different occasions, and has travelled in 15 out of its 22 provinces. Last year she travelled through 14 provinces, and during her journey was very much struck with the great changes that are taking place there. Although at the time of her visit China was divided politically into two hostile sections, and actually in a state of civil war, the country was making enormous strides forward in education and social reform. Throughout the whole Empire the forward trend was evident.

Speaking of the repatriated coolies who during the war were attached to the British Armies, Miss Kemp said that central has been established for their welfare, and that they seemed particularly contented with their lot, and to be settling down contentedly.

SCOTLAND'S VICTORY IN FOOTBALL.

Scotland's professional football players, Association code, have rehabilitated the nation's athletic self-respect, impaired in some degree by the failures of the amateurs of Rugby and hockey. That there was an element of luck in the extent of the win may be conceded without even hinting that the winners were not distinctly the better side. The strong end-on-end wind that prevailed at Hampden Park, Glasgow, rendered accurate play extremely difficult, but inasmuch as the Scots scored both against the wind and with its assistance, they must be reckoned the most skillful combination. The victory gives Scotland the international championship, all three games in the series having been won outright. On the League system of accounting, this gives 6 points, while England and Wales tie for second place with 3, derived equally from a win, a draw, and a loss each. Ireland brings up the pointless rear. Scotland indeed was in conquering form at the end of the week, for her junior representatives also defeated their fellows of England at Birmingham. "Junior," of course, is not to be interpreted literally; legend has it that a junior wing-forward has been heard adjuring his father, the centre forward, to pass the ball more accurately and judiciously in a junior in the football sense than he is as an old man. The club may be as old as Methuselah, but it is not affiliated to the Scottish or English Association. The national gratification over the senior victory is all the greater that the followers of the game had been warned by the experts not to anticipate it. Our players, indeed, were in danger of being written into defeat. But from the first kick to the last they never looked like accepting such a verdict, and in the end their pluck and skill brought their country its biggest victory for a quarter of a century. So these usually unfriended creatures, the Selectors, will on this side of the Border fear fewer "I told you so's" than has been their recent fortune. As for their English congeners, who put on the field a team without a regular centre forward, we may leave them to the faithful dealing of their own constituents. Sufficient for our complacency that our players have re-established their old superiority in what we like to think of as Scotland's own game, and is certainly the game in which the greatest number of her population interest themselves.

BURNS COLLECTION AND DUNFERMLINE.

Sir Alexander Gibb, the well-known contractor, has outbid the relic hunters from America and acquired the famous Morrison Burns Collection. He proposes to present it to the town of Dunfermline. Sir Alexander Gibb was principal of the firm of Messrs. Easton, Gibb, and Sons, the contractors of H. M. Dockyard, Rosyth. A devoted Burns student, he is the local friend of the Dunfermline United Burns Club, whose celebration twenty years ago he witnessed. "The National Memory."

U.S. MISSION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A VAST AMOUNT OF WORK.

The Wood-Forbes mission to investigate Philippine conditions, which arrived in Manila on the morning of May 3rd, has plunged into the work before it, cancelling all social engagements except the necessary official calls.

General Wood has issued a statement outlining the work to be performed by the mission, and the system to be pursued. The mission was to spend a week in Manila, and then make an inspection tour throughout the provinces. For a part of the time, the members will travel separately. Mr. Forbes being especially familiar with the northern provinces, and General Wood with the southern, where he was Military Governor in former years.

General Wood stated that a minimum of three months would be required to complete the investigation, and he thought it likely that a month or two more might be required. Upon the completion of the report, the mission will visit China and Japan.

During their stay in Manila General Wood and Mr. Forbes took testimony or held conferences four hours each day. An even longer period was devoted to the Commissioners and their staff to co-ordinating the information put before them. Conferences were either open to the public, or confidential, according to the desire of the witnesses. The great mass of written communications already before the mission was augmented daily until extra clerks had to be added to the staff.

WIRELESS EXTENSIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

For the purpose of improving communications with military headquarters at Fort Santiago, Manila, army posts in the Philippines are rapidly being equipped with wireless stations, says Reuter's correspondent. Apparatus has already been installed at Camp John Hay, in Baguio, northern Luzon, and at Camp Stotsenburg in central Luzon. It is possible that similar equipment will be provided for stations in Mindanao, in the southern Philippines.

The desirability of having wireless communication between military posts was illustrated last year when Camp John Hay was cut off from Manila for two weeks during the rains, which washed out the roads and destroyed the telegraph and telephone systems.

The military wireless stations are independent of commercial radio stations already established in the islands.

DINNER TO MR. A. M. L. SOARES.

Mr. A. M. L. Soares, who will be shortly leaving the Colony on a holiday to Europe and America, was entertained by the members of the Club Lusitano, at Hongkong Hotel, last night. At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Silva-Netto, the President of the club, proposed the health of Mr. Soares, and asked Mr. Cerveira d'Albuquerque's Castro, Consul-General for Portugal, to hand over a souvenir in the name of the members of the club. Mr. Soares suitably responded, and the Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro and Mr. Alves, honorary secretary of the club, also wished Mr. Soares bon voyage.

By permission of the Government, ex-Prince Yuan, the exiled Boxer ring-leader, who recently returned to Peking has been admitted into the Central Hospital, together with his family, and he is under the medical care of an Italian doctor.

It is announced that the Chinese Communications Department has decided to establish modern railway hotels, on lines similar to the Yamamoto hotels on the South Manchuria Railway, on several Chinese lines. On the Peking-Mukden line these hotels will be opened at Tientsin, Tangshan, Peitshai and Shanhai-kuan; on the Peking-Suiyuan line at Nankow, Kalgan, Tatungfu and Sun-tsun; on the Peking-Hankow line at Hsiening, Chikungshan, and some other stations that have not yet been selected; on the Tientsin-Pukou line at Tsinanfu, Taian, Chufu and two other stations yet to be chosen; and on the Shanghai-Nanking-Ningpo Railways at Nanking, West and Ningpo.

PERSONALIA.

Lady Cromartie is seeking a purchaser for Tarbat, her Ross-shire property, which gives the courtesy title of Viscount Tarbat to her son and heir. Her second son bears the romantic name of Osa, taken from the hero of her mystic play, "The Finding of the Sword," produced in London some years ago. In addition to this play, Lady Cromartie is the author of several books on the occult. In fact she claims to be an expert in "Ancient Assyria," and says she is a reincarnation of a remote Oriental lady of society. Another association she possesses with literature and the past is that she is the original of Tennyson's "Airy Fairy Lillian."

Captain Towse, V.O., who went out with Earl Haig to South Africa to attend the Empire Congress, visited the spot at the foot of Tuba Mountains where, during the Boer War 21 years ago, he won the Victoria Cross when in command of a small detachment of Gordon Highlanders—and at the same time lost 21 men. Captain Towse was led as a prisoner of war to the same spot, and was possible over the same ground as he was when he won the Victoria Cross.

By permission of the Government, ex-Prince Yuan, the exiled Boxer ring-leader, who recently returned to Peking has been admitted into the Central Hospital, together with his family, and he is under the medical care of an Italian doctor.

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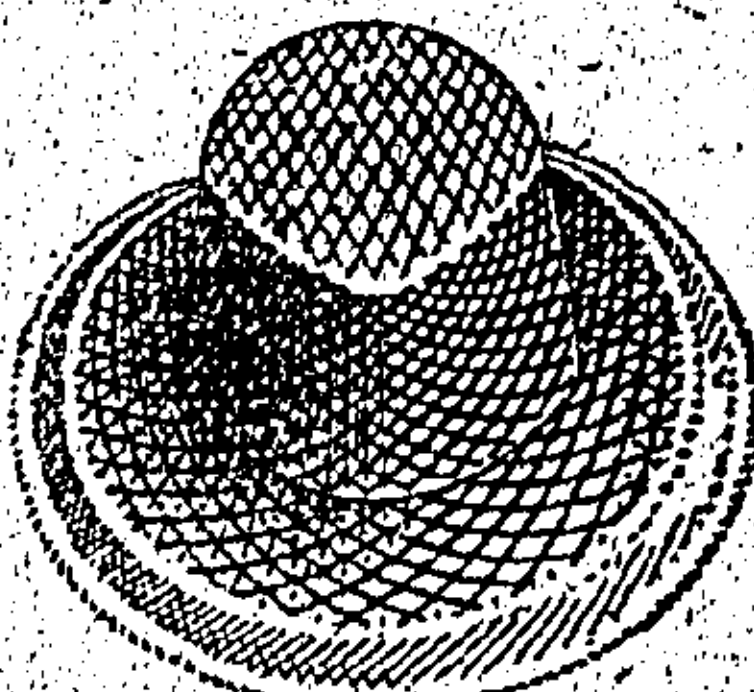
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WAR AND PUBLICITY.

TRAINING OF YOUNG OFFICERS.

At the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, last month, Lord Riddell, lecturing on the relations of the Press and the Army in the field, said that publicity was essential in modern warfare, and it was necessary to make preparation in advance. He suggested that young officers should be trained in peace to perform work that would be necessary in collaboration with Pressmen in time of war. There must be mutual understanding, mutual goodwill, and mutual agreement between them. Without that no modern war could be successfully waged.

In a recent address to the Royal United States Institution on "The Relations of the Press with the Army in the Field," Lord Riddell referred to a letter which Lord Northcliffe had written to him in 1915 on the appointment of war correspondents at the front. At the suggestion of Lord Riddell, Lord Northcliffe has consented to the publication of the letter, the text of which is as follows:

"My dear Sir George, I propose our conversation to-day. The vexed question of war correspondents is not a difficult one. The chief difficulty is that of getting writers and artists of distinction to do the work. So far as the English armies in France and Flanders are concerned, they want correspondents, and, by the way, they want more newspapers and other reading matter."

"General French has come to the same opinion as the Germans, that war correspondents are necessary to armies, first, as the German war book tells us, in order that the troops may read about the war in which they are engaged, and secondly, so that the public may know about their relations and friends and the war itself. I had the pleasure of a couple of days at General French's headquarters, and discussed the subject with him and many Staff officers. If really good men can be obtained, there should be no difficulty in allowing responsible, fully accredited writers, artists, photographers, and cinematograph operators, under the guidance of some officer and proper censorship, to be with our various armies. What the Germans can do we ought to be able to do. I do not suggest that they should be the same correspondents all the time, because journalists do not write freshly. They are engaged in the same task. The selection might easily be left to you and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association."

"There should certainly also be at Headquarters a permanent correspondent of Reuters' Agency, able to send out contradictions of the German lies at least as quickly as Doctor Hamann issues his matter from Berlin. The Foreign Office is obviously anxious to counteract the effect of these mendacious reports in neutral countries. As to the French Army, I am informed that at Headquarters they have no objection to such a permanent correspondent being with the English Army. They have already recently adopted means to circulate news of the French Army rapidly throughout the whole world. The attitude taken at the French Headquarters was that, as far as the English Army is concerned, it is not their affair. General Joffre said, 'The English have done so much more than we could have expected that I have no right either to criticize or to suggest anything.'"

"A member of his staff, who deals with these matters, said to me, during the course of a conversation which, I may say, lasted five hours, 'We are quite willing to receive writers of distinction, each preferably representing a syndicate of newspapers, and not one newspaper.' I pointed out that such Cook's tours as the last one through the English and French lines are of no use to anyone. He realized that, and said that if writers of distinction went they should have a much more leisurely experience. The telegram I showed to you to-day was asking me to get a certain famous correspondent."

"It is essential that the War Office should understand that just as there are generals and generals, so there are writers and writers."

"The process of getting correspondents to the front of the French Army appears to be as follows. The French Ambassador communicates with the Foreign Office in Paris, naming a correspondent, the Foreign Office passes on the name to the Headquarters staff, and the necessary arrangements are then made. I thoroughly understand General Joffre's objection to a miscellaneous crowd of newspaper people, or any other people, hanging about his headquarters. I realize, as I said to you to-day, that a newspaper man with an army is just as much of a nuisance as a soldier would be in a newspaper office. On the other hand, if the Government wish to avoid strikes and to enlist in this war the services of the whole of the people, they should strain every nerve to get really distinguished writers to make the war what it is—a matter of life or death to the nation."

"I have written at some length because I have devoted considerable time and thought to the subject—Yours sincerely,
NORTHCLIFFE."

Sir George A. Riddell.

April 20th 1916.
From a communication made by Lord Riddell to the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, on April 23rd 1916, it appears that extracts from this letter were read by him to Lord Kitchener, and influenced the decision of the military authorities to sanction the appointment of Press representatives at the front."

After bringing up the ponies at Clifton Colliery, Notts, the men spent a considerable time in rescuing two tame cats, but failed to catch a pet sparrow."

According to a Rio de Janeiro telegram a new diamond mine has been discovered at Chique Chique, in the Brazilian State of Bahia.

The bodies of 400 American officers and men have been taken by special trains from Soissons to Antwerp, where they were to be embarked for America.

Sydney Royal Show has been very successful. The number of visitors during the nine days was 473,000, and the receipts exceed all previous totals.

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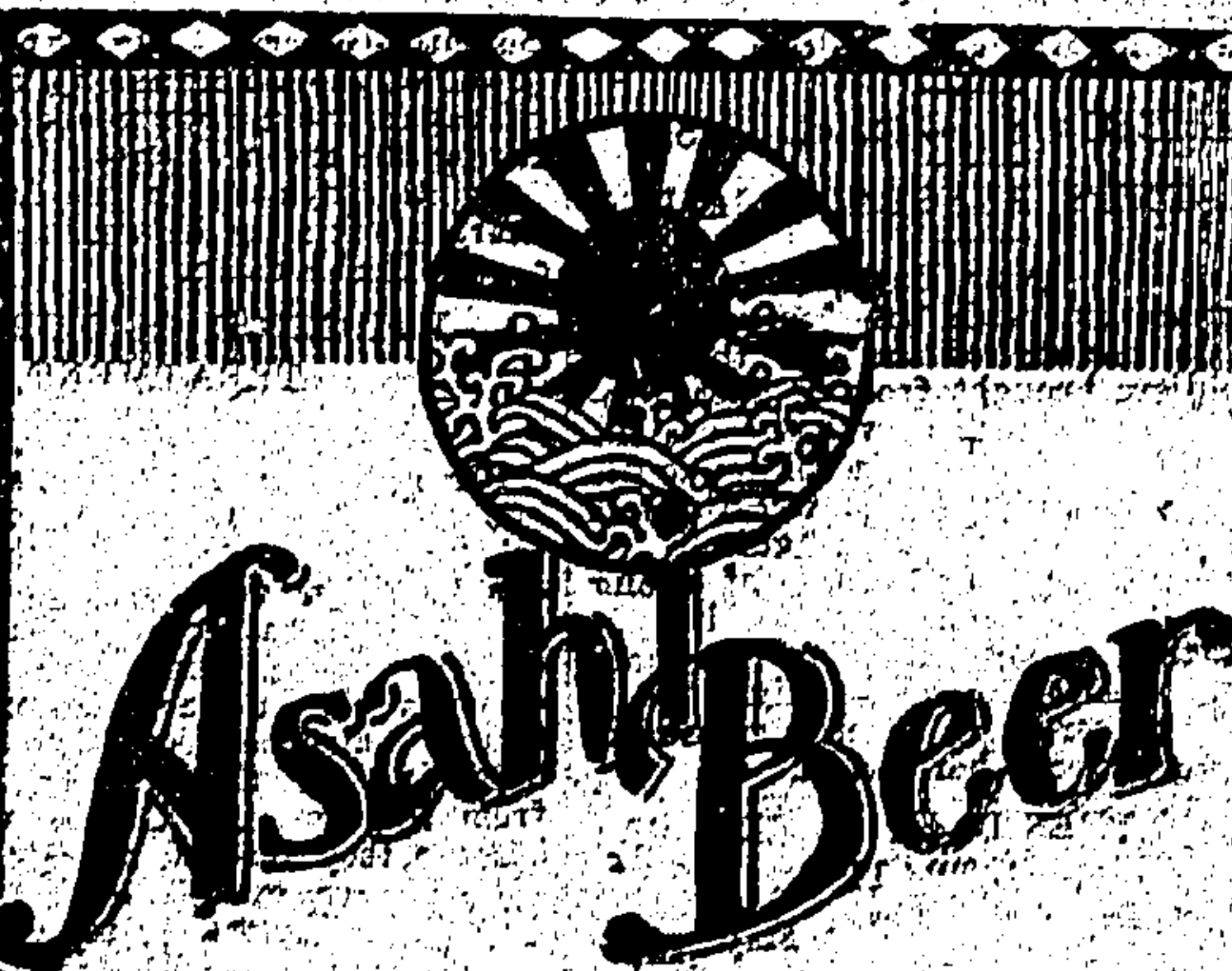
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Tel. No. 155.**TSARITSA'S LETTERS.**

RASPUTIN'S INFLUENCE.

PEACH OFFERS IN 1915.

In the April number of the *Review de France* is published a series of letters which the late Tsaritsa wrote to the Tsar during the first three years of the war. These moving epistles were seized by agents of Lenin; who, it is stated, sold them to Isaac Don Levine, an American journalist, and their genuineness is said to be beyond doubt. A Russian statesman, including M. Gutchkoff, who assumed power after the abdication of the Tsar, knew of their existence. Pathetic and breathing a wife's tenderness and ardent affection for her husband, the letters of the Empress also reveal the firm counsellor, and confirm the power which she exercised over the Tsar—a power invoked in the name of "our friend," Rasputin, the monk who played so prominent a part in the lives of the Imperial couple and who, as the evil genius of Russia, met with so tragic a fate.

On September 14th, 1915, the Tsaritsa wrote: "My Sweetheart, I know that amid your occupations you will regret my absence and that of our little family and our precious heir. His health is much better now that our friend (Rasputin) has seen him. I feel that this will give you great pleasure. It is a shame, a humiliation to think that the Germans are behaving as they are doing. My dear love, these telegrams cannot be ardent since they will have to pass through the hands of so many military men, but you will be able to read between the lines. My love to you."

In a letter dated November 21st the Tsar is addressed as "Love Bird." The Tsaritsa encloses a telegram she has received from Rasputin, who says: "When you nurse the wound I may God render his name, I am sure that of the Empress) blessed because of your delicate and glorious efforts." The Empress finds this telegram touching, and tells the Tsar that she derives much strength from it to enable her to surmount her timidity. Then she gives this picture of family life:

"We are in the middle of our meal, the children are babbling like jets of water, which makes it difficult for me to write. Adieu, light of my life. God bless you and keep you from harm."

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS. In a letter dated January 29th, 1915, the Empress attacks the Grand Duke Nicholas, the generalissimo of the Russian army, for the first time. She declares that the Grand Duke is preparing worries from which it would be difficult for the Tsar to free himself. As for herself, she says, he wounds her to the quick and really abuses the powers that have been confided to him. My sweet heart," she adds, "what joy it will be to see you again in four days. I will kiss you so tenderly and press you in my loving arms."

When the Tsaritsa wrote to the Tsar on April 6th, 1915, things were going better with the Russian army. Przemysl had fallen, the Russian troops were advancing in Galicia, and the Tsar had decided to visit Lemberg and Przemyśl. The Empress wrote:

"I am going to ask our friends to offer special prayers, so that everything shall go well, but pardon me, this remark is not the *role* of Nicholas (the Grand Duke) to accompany you on this tour. As the chief, it is yourself who ought to appear for the first time at these places. You will perhaps say that I am an old goose; but if others do not think of these matters it is my duty to think of them. Nicholas ought to remain where he is."

We now find the Empress receiving peace offers. The first came from Vienna in January, 1915; the second was received from Berlin through the intermediary of her brother, the Grand Duke Ernest of Hesse. She communicated this offer to the Tsar, and, as will be seen, she expressed the opinion that the moment for making peace did not appear to her to be propitious.

Although all the world wants peace the time for it has not come. I wanted to settle this affair before your return, as I knew it would be disagreeable to you. William (meaning the Kaiser) naturally knows nothing about that."

The time had now come to get rid of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and apparently the prime mover in bringing about his disgrace was Rasputin, who urged the Empress to firm action. This she took in the letter written on June 24th, 1915:

"My sweetheart always needs ... to be pushed. It is necessary to remind him that he is not the Emperor and that he has the right of doing absolutely what he pleases. You never seem to take this into account. You ought to show that you have a will of your own and that you are not led by Nicholas and his General Staff. I learn that this horrible Rodzinko has gone to Goremykine (the Russian Premier) to ask him to reassemble the Duma immediately. I beg you not to permit it; it is not their business. Our friend sees clearly the game of Nicholas. He reads your heart so full of kindness. It is very hard that I am not able to serve you better. Nicholas knows my will. He fears the influence which with the aid of Rasputin I exercise over you."

A day of triumph. When the Tsar yielded to repeated exhortations and relieved the Grand Duke Nicholas of the supreme command, the Empress raised a cry of triumph which is revealed in a letter dated August 22nd, in which she signs herself "Sunny."

"I cannot find words to tell you how full my heart is. Alone you have delivered this great battle for your country and throne with courage and decision. Never have you shown such decision, and the fruits of it will soon be felt. Have no fear about what may happen afterwards. Make arrangements as soon as possible for the nomination of Nicholas. No delay; anything is better than uncertainty. Good-night, my ray of light, the savior of Russia. I impatiently await your caresses. I never receive enough of them."

Writing to the Tsar on September 6th, 1915, she said that everybody felt the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**Wash That
Itch Away**

There is absolutely no itching without a skin disease. It is not an irritation, but a warning sign. It is a signal that the skin is being attacked by a parasite. The only way to get rid of it is to use a powerful antiseptic. D.D.P. COMPANY, 20, RAFFLES PLACE.

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AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

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THURSDAYS—

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

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EXCELLENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**DAIRY FARM, NEWS.****JUST RECEIVED**

Consignment of Smoked Fish direct from the

SCOTTISH FISHERIES

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THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD

STORAGE CO. LTD.

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Nice Assortment of

FINE ART**PICTORIAL POSTCARDS**Types of Beauties, Children,
etc., etc., etc.

at 75 cents per dozen.

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Garden Seeds, Toys, etc.No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620.

[58]

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at any time in every household. Every Bug, Flea, Beetle, Moth, Fly, etc., die once it has come into proper contact with

KEATING'S

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HANGSANG" ... Fri., 27th May, 10 a.m.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri., 27th May, 3 p.m.
TIENHSIN ... "CHEONGSHING" ... Sat., 28th May, 11 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "NAMSANG" ... Sat., 28th May, 3 p.m.
HONGKONG ... "MINGSANG" ... Sun., 29th May, 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "LOKSANG" ... Wed., 1st June, 8 a.m.
KORE ... "FOO LSANG" ... Fri., 3rd June, 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Mon., 6th June, Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BOERNO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dattu.

TIENHSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chaofo.

HONGKONG LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, May 28th, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN and SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "GLENGYLE"	22nd May	
S.S. "GLENNAVY"	10th June	

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	24th May	General, London & Rotterdam
S.S. "GLEVOGUE"	17th June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "GLENGYLE"	2nd July	Glasgow, London & Hull

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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Bentley's A.R.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Code.

Telephone: Sannamly
3544, 3533.

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(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... **¥20,000,000**

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.
Managing Director: Mr. MASATA ABE.

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NEW CARGO STEAMERS
ALWAYS READY FOR
CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—
Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.
And under the Company's Management—
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.
No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

May 23rd.
Glymont, American str., 1,072 tons, Capt. H. R. Lyons, from Saigon, with rice.—Admiral Line.
Hong Hwa, British str., 1,324 tons, Capt. A. Mackenzie, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Seng Soon Hong.
Myogian Maru, Japanese str., 1,748 tons, Capt. H. Yagi, from Hongkong, with coal.—Bradley & Co.
Poole, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Leung Hing, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hung Shun S.S. Co.
Telegraph, British str., 1,340 tons, Capt. Bentley, from Saigon, with rice.—Wo Fat Shing.
May 24th.
Aberdeen, American str., 3,729 tons, Capt. K. R. T. Wood, from Portland and Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Glenniffer, British str., 6,021 tons, Capt. G. Rucker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hanquang, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. G. S. Holmwood, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hsinchuan, Chinese str., 1,254 tons, Capt. A. C. R. Newburgh, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Methuen, British str., 3,042 tons, Capt. H. James, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo.—C.P.O.S. Co.
Namung, British str., 2,501 tons, Capt. R. Y. Anderson, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Tajima Maru, Japanese str., 4,273 tons, Capt. K. Takano, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Tosa Maru, Japanese str., 1,785 tons, Capt. M. Yoshida, from Miike, with coal.—M.B.K.
Van Ooan, Dutch str., 2,462 tons, Capt. F. Schutte, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

May 23rd.
Chunwang, for Swatow.
Glenniffer, for Bangkok.
Glenniffer, for Shanghai.
Hok Canton, for K. C. Wan.
Hong Hwa, for Amoy.
Hsinchuan, for Shanghai.
Japan, for Singapore.
Lars, for Balikpapan.
Fromethers, for Bangkok.
Shan Cheung, for K. C. Wan.
Taiwan, for Shanghai.
Takung, for Hoihow.
Tunda, for Amoy.
Van Ooan, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per *s.s. Hanquang*, on May 24th.—
 Mr. Podolsky.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Deucalion (Blue Funnel), due May 31st.
Eastern from Sydney, due June 1st.
Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), from U.S.A., due May 28th.
Helenus (Blue Funnel), due June 30th.
Ision (Blue Funnel), due June 2nd.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due May 28th.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due May 28th.
Klot Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due June 2nd.
Mentor (Blue Funnel), due June 11th.
Murotan Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due May 23rd.
Nagato Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due May 28th.
Nanking (China Mail), due June 11th.
Siberia Maru (T.K.K.), due May 27th.
Tajima Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due May 24th.
Tamora Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due May 28th.
Tatani Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due June 1st.
Tongtze (Blue Funnel), due June 11th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 12th.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 24th at 11:55.—Forecast has increased considerably at Shanghai and slightly at other reporting stations. It is highest over N.E. China and S. Manchuria.

Depressions are shown over Indo-China and to the N.E. of the Bonins.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 4.79 inches. Total since January 1st, 32.96 inches against an average of 19.97 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: E winds moderate; cloudy, rainy, improving later.

Forecast: E winds moderate; cloudy, rainy, improving later.

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C.P.O.S.

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamers: From Hongkong, Due Vancouver.

EMPERESS OF ASIA ... May 26 ... June 13

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA ... June 13 ... July 11

EMPERESS OF JAPAN ... July 11 ... Aug. 3

EMPERESS OF ASIA ... July 21 ... Aug. 8

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NETAGAMA ... June 10 ... June 26

EMPERESS OF FRANCE ... June 21 ... June 28

EMPERESS OF FRANCE ... July 15 ... July 24

EMPERESS OF FRANCE ... July 19 ... July 26

EMPERESS OF FRANCE ... Aug. 13 ... Aug. 20

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"ECUADOR" ... sailing Aug. 10th, 1921.

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T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TAIYO MARU	27,000	May 27th
SIBERIA MARU	28,000	June 10th
TENYO MARU	28,000	June 31st
KOREA MARU	27,000	July 1st
SHINYO MARU	27,000	July 15th

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, Hilo, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLA, QUES, BALBOA, OALLAO, MOLLENO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDAL ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton.

Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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S.S. "NANKING" 15,000 Tons S.S. "NILE" 11,000 Tons S.S. "CHINA" 10,200 Tons

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HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA" Aug. 9th S.S. "NANKING" June 25th S.S. "NILE" July 13th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" June 13th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" July 23rd S.S. "NILE" June 25th

S.S. "NANKING" June 13th

S.S. "CHINA" July 23rd S.S. "NILE" June 25th

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C. T. SUBRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 105 HOOVER STREET.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

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FROM

EXPECTED WILL LEAVE

ON OR ABOUT ON OR ABOUT FOR

TJILIWONG SHANGHAI 28th May 3rd May JAVA

TJIKINI SHANGHAI 8th June 12th June MACASSAR/JAVA

TJIKEMBANG SAN FRANCISCO/JAPAN 12th June 18th June JAVA

TJIBODAS JAVA 5th June 11th June SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building First Floor. Telephone No. 1674.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

SS. "OCEAN MONARCH" ... via Suez ... 5th July.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONG KONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

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Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

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LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

SS. "CITY OF BRISBANE" ... 10th July.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co, Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

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"KNIGHT COMPANION" ... via Panama Canal ... 1st June.

"CITY OF MADRAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"HUICHOW"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"BOLOCHOW"	On 26th May, Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 28th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"CHANGCHOW"	On 31st May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 31st May, Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUINING"	On 2nd June, Noon
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HPHONG	"SUJIANG"	On 4th June, 4 P.M.
	"KAIFONG"	On 5th June, 9 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. O. Passmore | FRIDAY, May, 27th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart | TUESDAY, May, 31st, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
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Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"FLASSY"	7,348	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	19th June	Ringspoor, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SYRIA"	7,000	2nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	8th July	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	19th Aug.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ABRATON APCAR" 4,510 1st June Calcutta via S'pore, P'ang & R'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	31st May	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"EASTERN"	4,500	25th June	Townsville, Brisbane.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	7,000	25th May Noon	Amoy, Shanghai, & Kobe.
"FLASSY"	7,348	31st May	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,000	6th June	Shanghai only.
"DUNERA"	5,400	8th June	Shanghai only.
"EASTERN"	4,500	8th June	Japan only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passenger Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by S.I.C.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DOWNS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passengers, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

SIAM MARU—Friday, 24th June

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DUBBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CANADA MARU"—Tuesday, 14th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDO MARU"—Thursday, 26th May.

"PEKING MARU"—Wednesday, 1st June.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. Regular monthly service.

"KISHU MARU"—Wednesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU"—Wednesday, 25th May.

"ALABAMA MARU"—Thursday, 16th June.

NEW YORK via SUEZ—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"SUMATRA MARU"—Wednesday, 25th May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"SUMATRA MARU"—Wednesday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

"HAYRE MARU"—Tuesday, 30th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAJO MARU"—Sunday, 29th May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOSSU MARU"—Thursday, 2nd June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, (30)

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

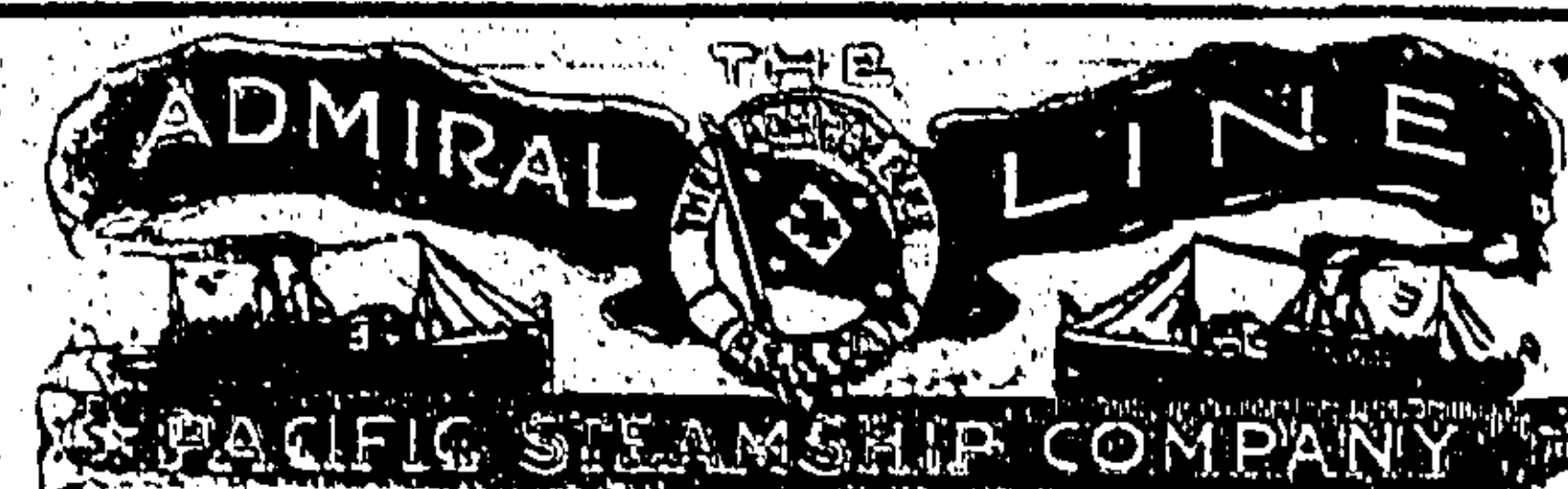
HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	11th June	15th June

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. (35)



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
For VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
SS. "WENATCHEE"	May 25th	June 10th
SS. "EDMORE"	Freight only May 24th	July 10th
SS. "ELDRIDGE"	June 20th	July 25th
SS. "WENATCHEE"	July 25th	Aug. 16th
SS. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Aug. 3rd	Sept. 15th

For PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling Kobe & Yokohama).

SS. "MONTAGUE" Freight only ... June 4th.

Through Bills of Lading issued in Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. (71)



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

LAKE ONAWA ... May 25th

GLYMONT ... June 20th

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING, Telephone 2477 & 2478. (42)

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" ... to NEW YORK About May 25th.

S.S. "WYNAH" ... to NEW YORK June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5th Floor HOTEL MANSIONS. (178)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 21,000	On or about 3rd June.
	Shanghai (only)	
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 31st May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" May 28th

"VICTORIA" June 24th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

YANG CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.
Agents, 115, Cross Street, Central.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is restored.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
CALCUTTA AND STRAITS ...	Muroran Maru	25th inst.
STRAITS ...	Kaga Maru	25th inst.
JAPAN ...	Nagata Maru	25th inst.
JAPAN AND SHANGHAI ...	Tyo Maru	25th inst.
JAPAN & MANILA ...	Fushimi Maru	25th inst.
SHANGHAI ...	Tienlain	25th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Holow and Haiphong ...	Takung	Wednesday 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok ...	Wingching	Wednesday 25th, 10.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, N. China, Dairen, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Africa Maru	Wednesday 25th, 10.45 A.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin ...	Huichow	Wednesday 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao ...	Chuenchow	Wednesday 25th, 4.15 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Asia	Thursday 26th, 8.15 A.M.
*Shanghai and North China ...	Soochow	Thursday 26th, 10.00 A.M.
*Straits and Bangkok ...	Utsunomiya	Thursday 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, P.C.	Teucer	Thursday 26th, 1.45 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden ...	Namang	Thursday 26th, 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Wendell	Thursday 26th, 2.45 P.M.
*Swatow, Shanghai, and North China ...	Hongkong	Friday 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hai Hong	Friday 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Lungtung	Friday 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Tientsin ...	Chongshing	Friday 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Huoh Ping	Friday 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, and N. China ...	Fingchow	Saturday 28th, 3.00 P.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok ...	Changchow	Tuesday 31st, 9.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	May 24th
Telegraphic Transfer	105 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	105 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	105 1/2
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight	105 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	105 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	105 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	570
Credit, 4 months' sight	600
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	49 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	52 1/2
ON HONGKONG.	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bills, on demand	100
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	100
Bank Bills, on demand	100
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, at sight	100
Private, 30 days sight	100
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	103
On 30 days sight	103
On 60 days sight	103
On 90 days sight	103
On 120 days sight	103
On 150 days sight	103
On 180 days sight	103
On 210 days sight	103
On 240 days sight	103
On 270 days sight	103
On 300 days sight	103
On 330 days sight	103
On 360 days sight	103
On 390 days sight	103
On 420 days sight	103
On 450 days sight	103
On 480 days sight	103
On 510 days sight	103
On 540 days sight	103
On 570 days sight	103
On 600 days sight	103
On 630 days sight	103
On 660 days sight	103
On 690 days sight	103
On 720 days sight	103
On 750 days sight	103
On 780 days sight	103
On 810 days sight	103
On 840 days sight	103
On 870 days sight	103
On 900 days sight	103
On 930 days sight	103
On 960 days sight	103
On 990 days sight	103
On 1020 days sight	103
On 1050 days sight	103
On 1080 days sight	103
On 1110 days sight	103
On 1140 days sight	103
On 1170 days sight	103
On 1200 days sight	103
On 1230 days sight	103
On 1260 days sight	103
On 1290 days sight	103
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On 1380 days sight	103
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On 1530 days sight	103
On 1560 days sight	103
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On 1770 days sight	103
On 1800 days sight	103
On 1830 days sight	103
On 1860 days sight	103
On 1890 days sight	103
On 1920 days sight	103
On 1950 days sight	103
On 1980 days sight	103
On 2010 days sight	103
On 2040 days sight	103
On 2070 days sight	103
On 2100 days sight	103
On 2130 days sight	103
On 2160 days sight	103
On 2190 days sight	103
On 2220 days sight	103
On 2250 days sight	103
On 2280 days sight	103
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On 2370 days sight	103
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On 3030 days sight	103
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On 3090 days sight	103
On 3120 days sight	103
On 3150 days sight	103
On 3180 days sight	103
On 3210 days sight	103
On 3240 days sight	103
On 3270 days sight	103
On 3300 days sight	103
On 3330 days sight	103
On 3360 days sight	103
On 3390 days sight	103
On 3420 days sight	103
On 3450 days sight	103
On 3480 days sight	103
On 3510 days sight	103
On 3540 days sight	103
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On 3690 days sight	103
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On 4110 days sight	103
On 4140 days sight	103
On 4170 days sight	103
On 4200 days sight	103
On 4230 days sight	103
On 4260 days sight	103
On 4290 days sight	103
On 4320 days sight	103
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On 9960 days sight	103
On 9990 days sight	103

Hongkong	10 cents place	100
Hongkong	10 cents place	100
Canton	10 cents place	100
Canton	10 cents place	100

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 4 per cent. per annum.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 7,796,023.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH: 20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and County Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers: The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 6 months, 5 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 18 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. 73

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)
Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds ... Frs. 75,000,000
Deposits ... Frs. 850,000,000

The Chinese Government owns one-third of the Capital.
HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Hongkong, Hanoi, Yunnanfu, Shanghai, Peking, Vladivostok, Canton, Fochow, Hankow, Saigon, Swatow, Hainan, Yokohama, Hongkong, London, Amoy, Tientsin, Pootung, Penh, Batavia.